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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.60.

August 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 92 68

August 1, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 84 68

7722 日四十月六

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.

三拜禮 一月八英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GREAT ALLIED ATTACK IN THE WEST.

THE BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

Germans Reeling Under Terrific British Blows.

London, July 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas reports:—In conjunction with the French, operating on our left, we attacked at 3.50 this morning on a wide front north of the Lys River.

The Allies captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked, and it is reported that they are satisfactorily progressing at all points. A considerable number of prisoners has already been taken.

Huns Reeling Under Terrific Blows.

London, July 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters writes:—The tension of the past few days snapped at three o'clock this morning. Everyone knew what the tremendous artillery duels portended, but the secret of the date was well kept, and the Huns are reeling under terrific blows; they may even yet be trying to measure the extent of the onslaught. All I can at present say is that the British Army has taken the field in what I believe will prove the biggest battle of the war. The front from the Lys to Boesinghe is blazing and booming as I write.

(Section of Message missing here.)

I cannot give the exact proportion, but I learn on the best authority that we have a very great superiority of guns on this front. The earth rocked under a drum-like tempest produced by weapons ranging between fifty hundredweight and twice as many tons. The night was damp and the visibility low, the coruscating horizon being luridly reflected in a murky sky. The enemy was prompt with barrage fire.

The attackers wore gas masks, as rumour said they might be needed. Incidentally, I might say that nothing the Germans have yet invented in the way of chemical frightfulness has proved effective against our respirators. The Fourth Army of the group under Crown Prince Rupprecht bore the brunt of the offensive. Several divisions are known to have been badly knocked about. Indeed, I believe that some had recently to be withdrawn. A big proportion of these troops consist of mere boys. As an example, one regiment, whose normal strength was 2,400, recently received a re-fit draft of 600 lads of the 1918 class. This indicates the extent to which Germany is feeling the drain on her man-power.

We have got through the front line. Our artillery is moving up with wonderful promptitude. The tanks are doing deadly work among the smashed trenches, which are still concealing machine-gun posts. There are no deep dug-outs hereabouts, owing to the character of the soil, but there are many concrete capolas, forming miniature forts. The enemy barrage is becoming lighter and erratic, which augurs well. Batches of prisoners are coming in, but where the big hauls were expected the fighting is too thick to get particulars. La Bassée Villa is now in our hands. The weather is humid and unfavourable to our airmen. Aerial work during the past few days has been magnificent. For the time being we have established complete supremacy in the matter of aerial offensive.

The German Version.

London, July 31.
A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed the first British assault on a twenty-five kilometre front astride Ypres. The enemy, despite superior forces, merely gained possession of a crater position. We gained an important height on the Chemin des Dames, taking 1,500 prisoners.

The French Captures.

London, July 31.
A French communique states:—We attacked last evening on a front of 1,500 metres south of Royers and west of the Chevrigny spur. We were entirely successful. We reached all our objectives, broke up a counter-attack and took 187 prisoners, including two officers and 15 non-commissioned officers, belonging to three different regiments.

The artillery struggle followed by infantry fighting continued to be most lively in the sector from Cerny to Hartebies. An enemy coup de main, after a violent bombardment north-west of Fromes in Champagne, was defeated by vigorous rifle-fire and gun-fire.

ANOTHER GERMAN MANOEUVRE.

London, July 30.
A semi-official message from Paris states that Dr. Michelis' allegations on the 29th instant are a manoeuvre prepared long ago with a view to influencing the Russian democracy. The Chancellor had not alluded to the speeches by M. Ribot defining the war policy of France or to the resolution unanimously passed by the Chamber on June 5. The German Press was making great capital out of these so-called revelations in order to divert public attention to the Times' disclosure on the 28th instant regarding the Council at Potsdam on July 5, 1914.

THE KAISER ON THE RIGA FRONT.

London, July 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, the Kaiser is visiting the Riga Front.

POSSIBLE INCREASE IN SOLDIERS' PAY.

London, July 31.
The War Cabinet is considering a scheme to increase the pay of the infantry.

INDIAN TEMPLE DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, July 30.
A settlement has been announced before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal by the Trustees of the Temple of Thirukuthala Nathaswami. Mr. P. Lawrence, K.C., said a site on the western side of the river would be granted to the Temple in fee simple and the worshippers would be in no way disturbed. On the other side of the river the Government would not interfere with the customary rites and all night worship would be prevented. The appellants admitted that the land belonged to the Government. Sir Eric Richards, on behalf of the Raj, affirmed that the latter was most anxious to meet the views of the Temple as generously as possible, whilst at the same time safeguarding the interests of other people. He was glad the other side could meet him in what was a difficult case.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE ONLY TERMS OF PEACE.

Mr. Balfour Defines the Allies' Attitude.

London, July 31.
Mr. Balfour, continuing his speech in the House of Commons on the Allied war aims, said that there was not the smallest thought, in the early days of the war, of the great problems the war had opened out before us. We did not enter the war for any selfish purpose, certainly not to attain Imperialist ends, or to get indemnities. I do not think that we have anything to surrender. No British statesman ever thought of warring to increase British possessions on the Continent of Europe. That gave us and America a position which could hardly be arrogated by any other of the combatants. We all wish to see Europe emerge from the struggle not only freer, but more stable, with fewer of the causes dividing mankind and which act as a perpetual irritant and upon national pride, ambition and vanity. We want to diminish in the future the prospect of war by diminishing the number of reasons driving nations to war, and we are all agreed that by satisfying legitimate national aspirations you go a great way to carry out the idea. I doubt the wisdom of exceeding the expression of broad principles, but Alsace and Lorraine are in a different category. If, as I hope, a result of the war is a more stable map than hitherto, can anyone doubt that one of the arrangements of territory must be the restoration of that which France was violently robbed of forty years ago? The peace we deserve must be based upon the growth of national morality and the importance of international relations, which will make the gratuitous breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal will be punished, and a peace involving such a modification of the political affairs of Europe that there will be no balance of power, in the old sense of the word, but an arrangement of communities so as to make it far more difficult for peace disturbers to find soil wherein to sow their bitter and fatal seed. If the war ends in a peace commanding itself to a conference of America and Great Britain—which are the only two countries with no selfish European interests in the war—and all the Allies who are fighting for their existence, then there will be a peace which will probably be, in the end, a blessing to Germany as well as to the rest of mankind. Anyhow, there will be a peace of which there will be some probability that it will last until we have reached a stage in international development which will make a recurrence of these sorrows unthinkable to our children. (Cheers).

Mr. Balfour said he expressed his own opinion when he said that if France asked for Alsace and Lorraine we should support her. But France was not fighting for Alsace and Lorraine but for her very existence. We all hoped that autocracy in Germany would be substituted by Parliamentary institutions, but it was quite understood that we could not impose on Germany a Constitution made outside. He did not think that peace in Europe could be secured until Germany was made either powerless or free. We must continue to fight, for it the war ended with a German peace it would only be a prelude to a new war.

THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Magnificent Work by the British Armoured Cars.

London, July 11.
The Times' correspondent at the Headquarters of the Seventh Russian Army, describing the invaluable aid of the British cars to the Russians, says that the only regiment which did good work on July 21 was the Finnish. The retreat was covered by the British cars, every one of which fired three thousand rounds. The cars on July 22 were transferred to another Corps and fought most gallantly, covering the gaps caused by the flight of whole divisions. One such gap was fifteen miles in extent. The cars did great execution among the advancing infantry, which were mostly Austrians. One car had its engine blown out by a direct hit and had to be abandoned after the guns and material had been withdrawn. Some of the crews were twenty hours in their seats.

The latest information from the Russians is more hopeful. Panic in the retreating columns is being ruthlessly suppressed, and three divisions of cavalry are barring the road. Fugitives, deserters, spies and agitators lie dead upon the highways and a paper is pinned to the corpses inscribed "Here lies a traitor." Red badges have practically disappeared.

GERMANS MURDER A BELGIAN FAMILY.

Two Girls Forced to Witness Execution of Their Parents.

London, July 31.
The latest terrible example of the iron hand in Belgium is reported from Leige, where the authorities arrested, tried and sentenced to death, within three days, an influential merchant named M. Gronerit, his wife and two daughters, aged 20 and 18 respectively, on a charge of espionage. The two daughters were forced to witness the execution of their parents. Then the officer told the girls they might save their own lives if they revealed their accomplices. Both refused, and the elder girl was immediately shot, falling over the corpse of her parents. The younger girl was promised a free pardon if she would betray her friends. Upon refusing, she was tortured, outraged and finally shot. This quadruple murder has produced the profoundest sensation and indignation throughout the Province.

MORE MISSING MAILS.

London, July 31.
The Post Office announces that letters and parcels for Britain, leaving Adelaide on June 14, Fremantle June 19, Shanghai June 6, Hongkong June 10, Singapore June 23, Penang June 26, Colombo July 2, Bombay July 7, Aden July 14, Port Said July 21, and Malta July 25 have been lost at sea, due to enemy action. The mails included correspondence from Aden, Australia, British Somaliland, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, the Straits and the Malay States, and possibly East Africa, Uganda, the East Africa Expeditionary Force, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar.

DAMAGED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

London, July 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Corsica, a German submarine has arrived badly damaged. The commander and crew were taken to the nearest hospital.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOURITES' VISIT TO PARIS.

A Preliminary to the London Conference.

London, July 31.
The Daily News says that the Labour Deputation to Paris is merely a preliminary to the Allied Labour Conference in London in August. The Government has shown its good faith by facilitating the visit of the Socialist minority to Paris, just as it endeavoured to facilitate the visit to Petrograd.

What is Going On?

London, July 31.
The Times says that the Labour Delegates have gone to Paris to discuss the preliminaries of the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, at which it is understood that German Labour will be represented. The Executive of the British Labour Party favours participating, but will first consult the party at a special conference on August 10, after the Allied Labour Conference in London. The Times, in a leader, demands to know what is going on in Paris, and says "Are we to have secret diplomacy in the name of Labour arranging peace?" The Times protests against the stealth with which the visit was arranged and also against the association of Mr. Henderson with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The Conference Decisions.

London, July 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Conference of French and Anglo-Russian Socialists, including Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, passed a resolution approving the acceptance of an invitation from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council and the Dutch-Scandinavian Delegation to attend the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm on September 9, to which Trade Unions otherwise not represented will also be invited. The date of the Inter-Allies Socialist Conference to be held in London was fixed for August 8.

Matter Raised in Parliament.

London, July 31.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson was sent entirely on his own responsibility, without consulting any of his colleagues in the War Cabinet, and without any mission from the Government. He emphasised that it was only as Secretary of the Labour Party that Mr. Henderson was attending meetings of the Labour Parties in the Allied countries. He could do nothing to commit the Government thereon.

Mr. Hogge asked leave to move the adjournment in order to draw attention to the absence abroad of a War Cabinet member on a visit of which the House knew nothing. The Speaker said it would be unfair to discuss the matter until Mr. Henderson, who was expected soon to return, could defend himself. Mr. Hogge gave notice that he would raise the question again.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOURITES VISIT PARIS.

London, July 30.
A question in the House of Commons elicited the announcement that Mr. Henderson, Mr. Wardle and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had gone to Paris to "discuss the situation with the representatives of the French and Russian Labour Parties."

Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson went in his capacity as Secretary of the Labour Party and the arrangements of the visit were settled without the knowledge of the Government.

Several members asked why the Government had not interfered and Mr. Bonar Law replied that the only way to interfere would have been to refuse passports which the Government did not do. He denied that the issue of passports had been accelerated.

BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY OUTLINED.

London, July 30.
In the House of Commons, Mr. John Amman Bryce (E., Inverness Burghs) and Mr. Noel Burton (L., North Norfolk) raised the question of the Allies' policy.

Mr. Balfour said we stood in a different position from many of our Allies for we had not entered the war with any selfish purposes. If France asked it he failed to see how we could refrain from proceeding to assist her until she was restored to the position existing before the attack engineered by Bismarck in 1869.

Mr. Balfour did not think there was much doubt regarding the broad principles or regarding the war aims animating the highest office-holders since August 1914. The application of those broad principles depended largely on what proceeded in Allied and enemy countries and the fortunes of war. He asked how he could enter into details and anticipate Peace Conference work? What we desired with regard to Austria-Hungary was that the nations composing that Empire should be allowed to develop along their own lines and carry out their own civilisation. Everyone knew that we entered the war in the early days with very little on our minds besides the necessity of defending Belgium and preventing France from being crushed before our eyes. [The concluding part of Mr. Balfour's speech will be found in the new telegrams.—Ed. "H.K.T."]

THE ARTILLERY BATTLE IN THE WEST.

London, July 30.
A French communique states:—Reciprocal artillery firing was most lively on the Aisne front from Epine de Chevrigny to the east of the Calvaire Plateau, in Champagne, at Auberville and on both banks of the Meuse.

GERMAN TROOPS IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

London, July 30.
A wireless German official message states: "A considerable portion of our troops is now on Russian territory after the battle to the east of Zbruz."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE DERBY.

A Win for Gay Crusader.

London, July 30.
The Derby resulted as follows:—Gay Crusader (Donoghue) 1, Danellon (Watson) 2, Dark Legend (J. Childs) 3. Twelve ran, the other starters being:—Althara (Evans), Brown Prince (Fox), Invincible (V. Smyth), Diadem (Bickaby), Collager (Earl), Sir Desmond (Colling), Kingston Black (Burns), Planet (Lancaster), and Lord Archer (Madden). Won by four lengths, a head separating second and third. The betting was:—7 to 4 Gay Crusader; 7 to 1 Danellon; 100 to 15 Dark Legend.

CHINA FREIGHT RATE.

A Jump of 25 Per Cent.

The China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, both of which operate vessels on the run between Manila and Hongkong, have announced a 25 per cent. increase in freight rates between these two ports, effective on August 1, says the Manila Bulletin of July 28.

This increase was foreshadowed in reports which reached here from the China coast several weeks ago, and, owing to the present shortage of regularly scheduled ships between here and Hongkong there seems to be little prospect for a lower rate for a considerable period, especially in view of the decision reached by the Allied Governments regarding a practical commandeering of merchant ships.

It is known, however, that the Philippine Government has asked for several of the German ships, seven to be exact, which were seized here, and at least two of these are said by shipping men to be specially suited for service between Manila and Hongkong, as they have ample first-class passenger accommodations. Should these boats be made available and placed upon that run, the result, in so far as freight rates are concerned, is problematical.

A Flourishing Insurance Company.

The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, for which Messrs. B. Monteith Webb and Co. are general agents in Hongkong, has had a most successful year, and is paying a dividend of 20 per cent. Under Life Assurance and Annuity Account, the proposals for new assurances were 1,585 in number, and for £1,901,081 in amount. Under Fire Insurance Account, the premium revenue was \$241,721, 19s. 9d., while the claims, including contributions to Fire Brigades and full provision for all outstanding, were \$447,708 13s. 8d.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 11.
Hongkong Cotton, Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Old Market Theatre, 7.30 p.m.

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will give you certain, prompt relief and
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only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
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a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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in the University of London, has been a
teacher in European schools and has been
in the University of London for many years.
She has a good knowledge of English and
Chinese and is prepared to teach Chinese
to European students and to teach English
to Chinese students. She has also a good
knowledge of the Chinese language and
writing. Those who intend learning the
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GENERAL NEWS.

An Ancient Fair.
Rinner Fair, which has been
held annually for over 600 years,
took place last month.

General Smuts.
General Smuts has accepted
the presidency of the South African
Club in Newcastle.

Money Left by Soldiers.
A recent London Gazette contains
the names of about 800
soldiers who have left sums of
money for next of kin. The sum
range from £50 to £500.

Germany's New Chancellor.
The A. A. H. of Tokyo reports that
Dr. George Michaelis, the new
German Chancellor, was a teacher
at a middle grade school in Japan
about 30 years ago.

An Historic Record.
The late Dr. Milne's earthquake
observatory at Shide, Isle of
Wight, obtained what is presumably
a record of the great explosion
of mines on the Western
front recently.

Herr Harden.
A recent message from Copenhagen
says that Dr. Zunkunz has
been suppressed by the German
Government, and prohibited
publication for the duration of
the war. Herr Harden, the editor,
has been pressed into military
service as a clerk.

Interesting Family Record.
A family connection of 110
years with Hounslow post office
was broken recently by the retirement
of Miss Eliza Butler, who
has been postmistress for forty-
four years. Miss Ann Butler,
first postmistress, was appointed
in 1807, when highwaymen in-
fested the Heath and terrorised
travellers on the London-Oxford
road.

£13,000,000 a Year.
The Committee of Production
set in private at Westminster to
hear the claims of various unions
connected with the engineering
trade to an all-round 10s. a week
advance in wages, consequent
upon the increase in food prices.
If the 10s. increase be granted to
the 500,000 men involved, a total
of £25,000,000 a week is represented,
or £13,000,000 a year.

Death of Dr. Etche.
News has reached Aberystwyth
of the death of Dr. Etche, formerly
German professor of the College
of Wales. His return from Ger-
many in the autumn of 1914 caused
a storm of protest from the towns-
people, and Professor Etche had
to leave the town. Public bodies
in Wales protested against paying
a pension to him, and the Cor-
poration refused to contribute
their share to the college.

A Scottish Minister-Soldier.
Among the officers reported
"missing" in the official list last
month was Captain Gavin Lang
Pagan, of the Royal Scots. Cap-
tain Pagan, B.D., was ordained a
minister of the Church of Scotland
in 1899, and was when war broke
out, the minister of St. George's,
Edinburgh. He was educated at
Glasgow University where he had
a brilliant career, and his father,
formerly minister of Bothwell,
was a well-known Scottish divine.

Beer Shortage.
There is a growing shortage of
beer in England, particularly in
the industrial centres, where some
licensed victuallers have been
compelled to shut down, while in
the windows of many public-
houses is the announcement that
no draught beer is for sale. Ireland
too, is feeling the effects of the
beer shortage. At a conference
held in Dublin, higher prices
were announced. In a number
of London clubs, where draught
rather than bottled beers are con-
sumed, there are no supplies. The
Licensed Victuallers' Defence
League of England and Wales is
of opinion that the allowance of
10 million barrels was a mistake,
and has urged the Government to
follow the advice originally given
by the Food Controller to
restrict the minimum to 18
million barrels. At a special
meeting of the Barrow-on-
Trent Town Council a resolution
was unanimously passed earnest-
ly calling the attention of the
Government to the very serious
effect of the recent brewing re-
strictions upon the future of the
town, four-fifths of whom
depended upon the brewing in-
dustry for their livelihood. The
Council further asked that Barrow
be given its full proportion of the
beer to be brewed, and that there
be no restriction of the town's
area of supply.

GENERAL NEWS.

Aged Canon Resigns.
Canon Arthur Postwick, for forty-four years vicar of Brightlingsea, Essex, has resigned on attaining his eightieth birthday.

Lord Cozens-Hardy.
The Law Journal states that there is no foundation for the rumour that Lord Cozens-Hardy is about to resign the Mastership of the Rolls.

Glasgow Boys' Brigade.
Colonel Sir Joseph Ward, ex-Premier of New Zealand, inspected the Glasgow battalion of the Boys' Brigade recently. Nearly 7,000 lads paraded, including a massed bagpipe band of 250 performers.

An Authority on East London.
Mr. William Randall, for forty-five years clerk to the East London Coroner's office, has died. He took the depositions in nearly 35,000 inquests. No man (said the deputy coroner) had a more intimate knowledge of East End thoroughfares.

Fatal Injuries in Tram Crash.
In the crash to board a tram in Vauxhall Bridge-road, Henry Ledger, fifty-six, of Bolina-road, Deptford, was knocked down and trampled on. He died later. The jury called attention to the danger caused by the crash at this point.

A Chocolate Comedy.
The manager of a chocolate factory, referring at Tower Bridge police court to the practice of letting their girls eat as much chocolate as they wished, said that a new girl usually required a short holiday after a few days to get over a bilious attack.

V.C. Marries A Munition Worker.
Private Cunningham, of Hull, who was recently awarded the V.C. was recently married to Miss Eva Harrison, who was working as a shell girl at a munitions factory. They knew one another as children at school, but only renewed their acquaintance since the V.C. has been home on leave.

Provocation.
When Cyril George Foster, a Navy bluejacket, was charged at Beresley with being drunk and disorderly, he said:—"I came home on leave, and when a man asked me, 'What is the British Navy doing?' it upset me, having been torpedoed five times, and there was a row." The magistrates dismissed the case.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY
the 7th day of September, 1917,
at his Auction Rooms in
Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY
situate and being, Shaikwan
Marine Lot No. 1 and known as
Blackhead's Soap Works.
In One Lot.

The property has an area of 35,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank. The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

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Solicitors for the Liquidator,
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Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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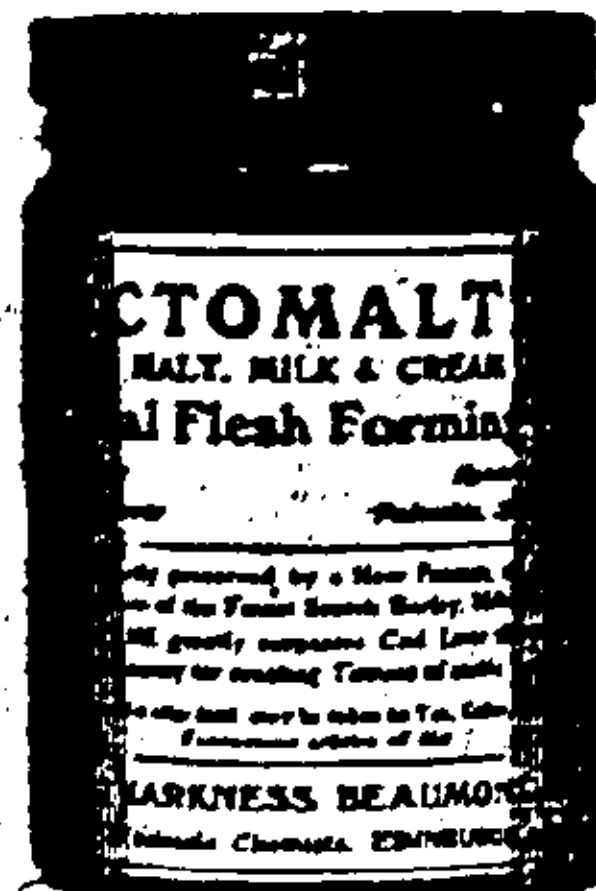
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moved our Offices from Queen's
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Buildings, Chater Road, next to
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SNOWMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1917.

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OF THE FINEST HOSPITALS OF
THE FINEST CITIES OF THE
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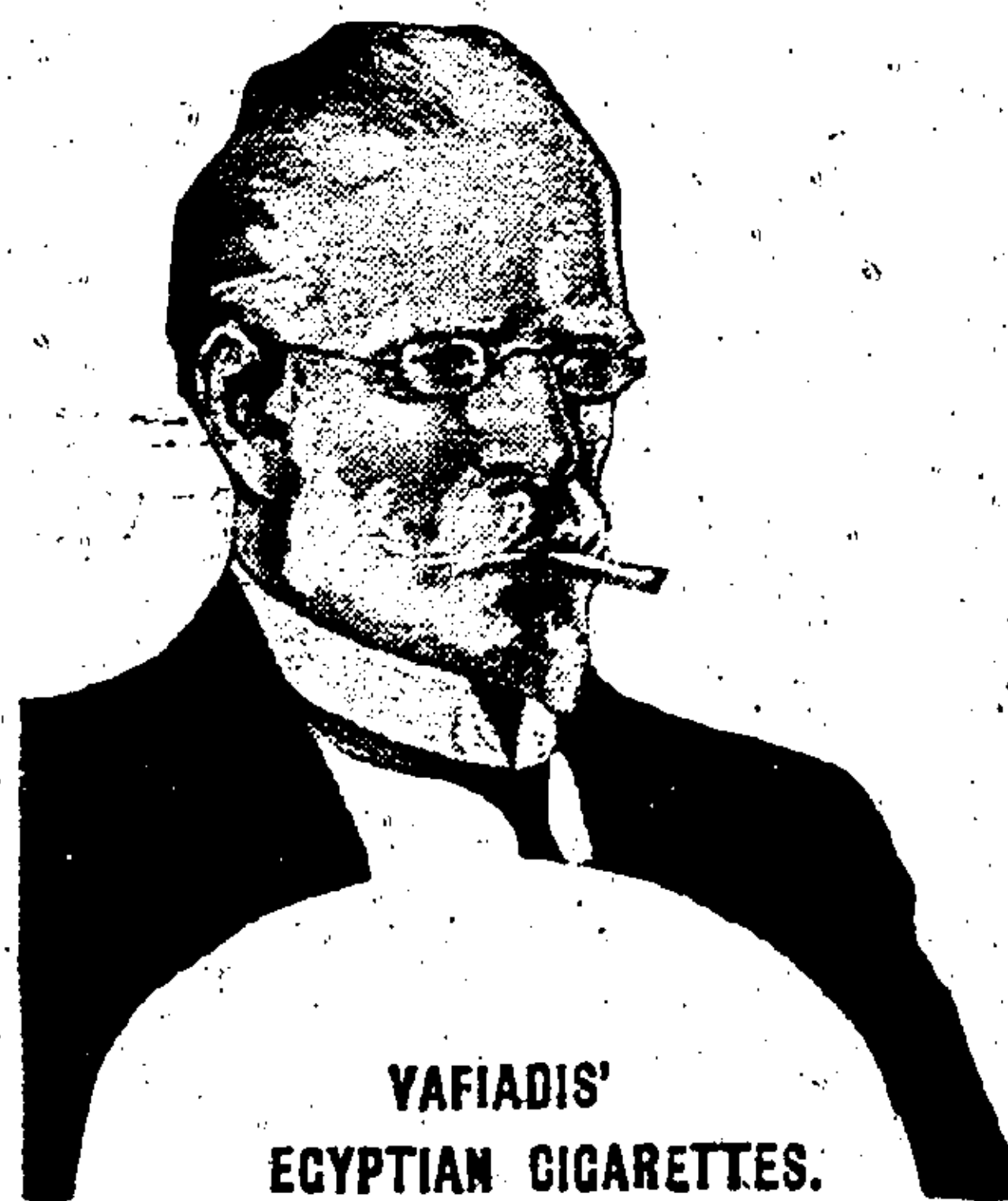
LOST.

LOST.—Envelope addressed
"Register," S. S. Yue
Ying Wa" containing provisional
Ship's Register. Reward to
finder returning same to this
office.

WANTED.

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a ENGLISH NURSE
MAID communicate with F. C/O
Hongkong Telegraph."

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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
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TAINING DRY POWDER, NON-
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an INTERIM DIVI-
DEND at the rate of 9 per cent.
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1917, has been declared.
The dividend will be payable on
and after WEDNESDAY the 15th
day of August, 1917, to Share-
holders on the Register on
SATURDAY the 4th day of
August, 1917, and will be paid to
shareholders on the Colonial
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. E. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
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\$50.

By Order of the Board.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

E. HING

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Paid subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.

FRUITLESS ENEMY INTRIGUE.

Yesterday we made a brief mention of the German efforts to stir up a Revolution in Rumania on the lines of that provoked in Russia, but, in view of the important issues involved, the subject is worthy of rather closer and more detailed notice. Germany's efforts to compel the Entente Powers into entering upon peace negotiations are too transparent to need special emphasis, and, in her schemes to attain that end, pride of place seems to be given to intrigue aimed at breaking up that unity which binds together the countries now at war against her. The plots which have been laid in Russia, in France and in Italy are well-known. Germany's agents have been continuously attempting to separate each of the Allies from the other, so that a general weakening may set in, and, when that has been reached, a demand made for a suspension of hostilities, while Germany appears in the eyes of the world as an unbeaten Power. That, however, is a dream which will never be realised, for so far from disintegration setting in among the ranks of the Allied nations, almost every day sees fresh adhesions to the cause for which we are fighting.

The plot in Rumania, is, to those who know the facts, only what might have been anticipated. Before the Rumanians threw in their lot with the Allies, Germany was moving heaven and earth to get them on her side, for free access through Rumanian territory would have been a great strategic gain for our enemy, to say nothing of the securing of the country's wonderful resources. Germany has never forgiven the Rumanians for taking the field against her, and we can all recall the heavy blows which were levelled at her shortly after the breach occurred. Unhappily, the Rumanian Army proved a great disappointment in those days; it was by no means equal to the task assigned to it; it suffered very heavy reverses; and for many weary months it was of no account as a military force. We had almost, in fact, begun to count Rumania out as an effective unit among the Allies. But all the while the reconstruction of the Army has been going on, and a little over a week ago it was announced that the process of re-arming and re-equipping was complete, the task having been undertaken under French direction. Since then, the Rumanian troops have leaped prominently into the picture, and they have done magnificent work in regaining lost territory and in capturing prisoners, guns and war material. That is precisely the development which Germany no doubt hoped to prevent by her revolutionary intrigue in Rumania. That is what she has been able to do in Russia, whose armies for the moment at any rate have been rendered quite impotent so far as offensive work is concerned.

But the Rumanians have lent no ear to the Teutonic arguments, specious though they may have been. So far from creating turmoil in the country, the Germans have given a bitter lesson. No fewer than fifty of their intriguers who had assumed the Russian uniform have been tried and shot, and thus has the enemy scheming recoiled on Germany's own head with bitter results. The Hun, wherever he finds himself, cannot keep his nose out of other people's business. He is a true plot-maker. Since the war, he has come out in his true colours in this respect, in neutral countries as well as on the soil of his enemies. But he does not always get the better of the bargain, and his leanings in this direction have brought many a fresh foe into the field against him. He has tried his level best to foment trouble in China, as we all know. But here also his efforts are likely to lead to fresh anxiety for himself. The way of the transgressor is most surely hard.

Our Local Forces.

There has been a deal of speculation of late concerning the further utilisation of the auxiliary armed forces of the Colony, and it will be further increased by the announcement elsewhere in this issue that an Ordinance is to be introduced at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council which would appear to have a direct bearing on the subject. The title of the Ordinance is not greatly illuminating, but its wording is significant, none the less. The Ordinance, we are told, is "to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps." Almost anything might be read into these words. Public curiosity will probably centre on the meaning of the reference to the establishment of "a local defence corps," seeing that the Colony already has a considerable body of men acting in that capacity. However, further speculation is at the moment useless. We must possess our souls in patience until to-morrow's Council meeting, when more light will probably be thrown on the issue.

A Mysterious Paris Meeting.

There certainly seems to be an air of mystery regarding the Labour Representation meeting which is about to be held in Paris, and which it has now been elicited that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will attend, along with Mr. Henderson and Mr. Wardle. These gentlemen have long been identified with Labour questions in England and doubtless have at various times represented large sections of Labour. Still, it is surely indiscreet on the part of the Government to have permitted the association of Mr. Henderson, who is still a member of the Cabinet, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whose utterly un-English views regarding the war, have long since lost him the respect he may have held in the estimation of the public. This feeling was clearly manifested recently when, with the full approval of the public generally, the Seamen's and Firemen's Union successfully prevented him from proceeding to Russia, where doubtless he would, in posing as a British representative, have expressed ideas repugnant to the British people.

Worse than War.

Mr. MacDonald appears to be a believer in peace-at-any-price, simply because he detests war. We all detest war, but what we detest more is the tyranny of German autocracy that would seek to dominate the world and remould it according to its ideas. We likewise detest, much more than war, the military system that converts a nation into an army for the purpose of defeating other nations not bent on war; and, even more than the horrors of war, with its terrible carnage and appalling waste of life and treasure, do we detest those that regard as "scraps of paper" treaties which were entered into honourably. These and many other things are much more important, much more precious, than the views that one may hold regarding war. It is probable that Mr. MacDonald is actuated by the best of intentions, but at the present critical juncture it is intolerable that he should in the eyes of foreigners appear to be representative of the British. If he represents anyone, it is an insignificant section of peace-at-any-price members of the Independent Labour Party. The Government should, by Parliament, be compelled to give a clear statement regarding what is going on in Paris, particularly as to the undesirable association of such a notorious pacifist as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with a British Cabinet Minister.

Sampan Women in Trouble.

Six sampan women and one man were charged at the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., with moving about the Harbour at night. All defendants pleaded guilty, and Commander Beckwith, in fining them \$2 each, or, in the alternative, seven days' hard labour, said that if they came up again they would not be dealt with so lightly.

DAY BY DAY.

SPEND YOUR DAYS KEEPING HEALTH INSTEAD OF SPENDING YOUR HEALTH GETTING WEALTH.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim (1704).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 7.7/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Route March Cancelled.
The Police Reserve route march ordered for Friday is cancelled.

Police Reserve Command.
Owing to the illness of Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting DSD (B) the command of the Police Reserve will temporarily be taken over by the Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P.

Street Robbery.

A married woman living in Moon Street, Wanchai, reports to the Police that whilst she was walking in Wing Lok Lane yesterday morning, two men came up to her from behind. One of them caught hold of her by the neck and put a piece of cloth in her mouth whilst the other threw pepper in her eyes. One man stole two gold bangles valued at \$30 and the other took a bangle worth \$55. Both men got away.

Denies Snatching; Admits Stealing.
In answer to a charge of snatching a purse from a man's pocket, a Chinese told Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court to-day, that he did not snatch the purse, but simply put his hand into the man's pocket and stole the purse.

It appeared that the man was walking on the Praya, when defendant took his purse. He chased the thief, who ran into the San Company's premises, where he was arrested by an Indian Sergeant. Mr. Wood sentenced the man to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Assault Case Dismissed.
Wearing a bandage round his head, a Chinese coolie appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, to give evidence against another coolie who was charged with assault. The man stated that he was carrying a bag of rice in San Tan Lane, Connaught Road West, when the bag fell off his shoulder.

Defendant was working with him, and, on being asked to help lift the bag on to a complainant's shoulder again, he struck him on the head with the steel book used for picking up bags. Defendant said he did not assault the man, and after hearing the evidence, his Worship discharged the accused.

DISPUTE OVER AN ACCOUNT.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) in the Summary Court this morning, the Yuen Wo Hong, of 31, Bonham Strand West; merchants, sued the Him Kee firm, of 3, Po Hing Gong, and Ho Him Chai, clerk in the Ko Shing Theatre, partner in the defendant firm, for \$661.35, being balance of the amount found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on an account stated between them in a document chopped by the defendants and dated May 25, 1916.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida for the defendant.

Mr. Haywood said that the account, stated, as his Lordship knew, was where the parties mutually agreed that a certain sum was due from one to the other. The account implied a promise to pay the amount and the other party might sue for it without being put to the proof of the correctness of the account. That being so, his friend had not filled a special notice of defence, nor had he disputed that the account was signed by defendant.

The defence is that this account was given and signed in respect of a breach of contract on the purchase of a quantity of sugar, and that the account had already been paid.

Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

SINN FEINERS HOME AGAIN.

A Thrilling Welcome in Dublin.

Dublin, June 18.—The Government has made its amnesty complete. The echoes of the Dublin Sinn Feiners' tumultuous welcome of the prisoners from England had hardly died away when Count Plunkett and Cathal Borgees, who were awaiting Court-martial in connection with the riot at the proclaimed meeting, were released, and the appearance of the Count in the streets renewed the scenes of enthusiasm.

There was much marching and countermarching this morning before the released men arrived from England. At dawn some two or three thousand sympathisers made their way along the quays to the North Wall cheering, singing, and waving the orange, white, and green Sinn Fein flags. They went afoot, in waggons and motorcars, on bicycles, in pony carts, and among the many women and girls were close relatives of some of the men who were executed last year.

A special boat from Holyhead was expected, but presently it became known that the exiles would travel on the mail boat. Thereupon the procession streamed back to begin a four hours' wait at Westland Row Station, for the boat was two hours late. Meanwhile a few intimate friends of the returning leaders motored to Kingstown.

Just over a year ago I watched day by day the marching of bands of silent, defiant men and youths through Dublin streets on their way to English prisons. The populace looked on, also silent, and somewhat bitter against the rebels. This morning, as the mail boat drew alongside the pier, over a hundred of the same men cheered and sang themselves breathless, and in Dublin an hour later their welcome was triumphant. So does time's whirligig revolve.

The new clothes which the men wore could not hide the impress of convict prison life, so that friend could hardly recognise friend at the first glance.

They came to Ireland as free men under their own leaders, Mr. de Valera, Mr. M. Guinness, the victor of South Longford, and Mr. MacNeill, and they marched two abreast from the boat to the train. I travelled in a packed compartment, and all the way to Dublin the excited talk was of experiences in Dartmoor and other prisons.

The men were like schoolboys. They mingled jokes with hard and bitter sayings about England, and displayed laughingly such souvenirs as convict caps, tin cups, and books intended to encourage religious devotion. Wild scenes of enthusiasm signalled the arrival at Westland Row. Men were borne about the platforms shoulder high, and there were passionate greetings of relatives.

A procession, as formed, and the exiles, seated in waggons, were escorted by the exuberant crowd towards O'Connell Bridge and Sackville-street. A specially boisterous cheer was reserved for the moment of passing the walls of the old post office where the rebellion struggle had its focus.

All along the route people cheered from pavements and windows, and many who were not Sinn Feiners lifted hats and smiled a welcome, for hardly anybody in Dublin has relished the thought of these men languishing in English gaols. The procession ended at a private hotel, where breakfast was served.

In the afternoon, the men assembled at the Mansion House to take leave of each other; and then departed in small groups for their homes. Mr. de Valera, the only survivor among the commandants of the Irish Volunteers, tried in vain for some time to escape from the cheering crowd.

The returned leaders declined to make any statement to-day, and it is expected that conferences to decide upon future policy will be held.

In an interview the Countess Markievicz complained bitterly of her treatment at Aylesbury. "I had to scrub floors," she said, "and wash up panna."

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the Commons that the Sinn Fein prisoners were released uncom-

HONGKONG MILITARY SERVICE.

Important Ordinance to be Introduced.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Attorney General is to move the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps.

PUBLIC MATTERS.

Two Questions by Mr. Pollock.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Pollock will ask:—

1. Will the Government take steps to prevent the Chinese from digging in the mud or turning up the mud with their hands on the foreshore between Arsenal Street and the North Point Hotel?

2. Will the Director of Public Works state what steps, if any, have been taken, and, if so, when, for the construction of the promised Road to connect Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road? Has any contract been signed for the work, and, if so, when? When is it estimated that such connecting road will be completed?

CARGO SUBMARINES.

Will They Become a Necessity?

The editor of the *Motor Ship and Motor Boat* has addressed an interesting letter to the *Daily Mail* on the subject of submarine cargo vessels. He says:—

"The main advantage of the cargo submarine, according to the 'man in the street,' is its presumed immunity from attack by enemy under-water craft. It is doubtful, however, whether this presumption is entirely supported by facts. Submarines have attacked each other on several occasions, and a fighting U-boat would have the advantage of speed and guns when attacking an unarmed merchant submarine. Again, many vessels have been torpedoed without having seen their enemy at all, and cargo submarines, while running on the surface, would be exposed to similar attacks. We must bear in mind also, in order to cut down the weight of machinery to a minimum, the distance which could be run under water would not exceed about 50 miles. Although not entirely immune from risk of being sunk by torpedoes, the proportion lost would be very much smaller than with surface ships, owing to the difficulty of seeing such craft even when running on the surface, and the probability of meeting patrol boats if chased for any great distance under water by enemy submarines."

So much for the one and only advantage, which, as we have seen, is not so pronounced as would appear at first sight. The most important drawback is the small proportion of cargo which can be carried in a given size of ship. Instead of 40 per cent. ship and 60 per cent. cargo, a submarine cargo vessel would only carry cargo to the extent of 25 per cent. of her total weight. The loading and discharging of the cargo would, as can be imagined, be difficult. Every submarine also runs some risk of sinking owing to accidents to important items in the equipment, and a certain number would be lost in this way.

The above considerations indicate that submarine cargo ships are a practical if not a commercial proposition, and if the U-boat menace reaches a more serious stage they may easily become a vital necessity."

ditionally. Their refusal as individuals to join the Irish Convention would not prevent the Convention being held.

Sir George Cave told Mr. Ginnell that the released prisoners had been brought to London, where every arrangement had been made for their comfort. No steps had been taken—as Mr. Ginnell suggested—to prevent gramma. Charles Saunders is a their meeting friends in London. Cornishman.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What manner of man is Secretary Josephus Daniels, of the United States Navy? When President Wilson gave him his chance Daniels knew nothing of naval matters. But he had the editorial gift for asking questions. Secretaries could not have done better. His experience on the "Raleigh News and Observer"—he had been a journalist from his youth—gave him an easy pull over admiral and cabin boys, and in a little while it was freely admitted that Mr. Daniels knew as much about the sea as Paul Jones himself. "Soft spoken," he listened while his victims talked. Mr. Daniels, at the age of 55, is still of the athletic school, a lover of baseball, neither smokes nor drinks, and would like the navy to do likewise. Otherwise, he is old-fashioned even to the wearing of white socks, turn-down collars, black string tie, and solid-looking solitaires for his cuff.

Had London rejected "Hamlet" in 1602 as she has rejected it in 1917, we should lack to-day the richest treasures of our Shakespearean heritage. He wrote the tragedy to hide him over the paramount crisis of his life. The competition between the Boy Actors and the adult companies was at its height. Recruited from the choirs of the Chapels Royal, the boys created a furore. Ben Jonson wrote his "Cynthia's Revels" and "Poetaster" specially for them. Shakespeare and the elders found their occupation all but gone; the children were beating their seniors out of doors.

Mr. Paul Rubens, the librettist and composer, has left £24,128. After making some small bequests, and one of £500 to Mrs. Kitty Aldous his secretary for eleven years he apportioned the residue of his property between his nephew, Christopher Harrison, and Phyllis Haddie Dones, professionally known as Phyllis Dare. Miss Dare and Mr. Rubens were for about three years engaged to be married but the popular composer's illness, due to lung trouble, caused their wedding to be postponed, and in November last the engagement was ended for the same reason. Mr. Rubens died on February 4, at the age of 41. Miss Dare's share under his will appears to be about \$11,000. She is at present playing in a West-end revue.

A statement of the time when cheques first came into existence, should prove of interest, especially in view that the terrible black fog of London was really the origin of cheques. It is a matter of general knowledge that in London this foggy dense that when it appears everything is more or less invisible, and this afforded a splendid opportunity for professional criminals to lay hands upon anything that was worth stealing. Bobberies from clerks who had the custody of money, had, at the beginning of the last century, become so frequent, that the merchants had to devise some method to counteract the evil. The result of their deliberations was the invention of the cheque, an instrument which enabled every merchant, cashier, and collector of debts, to walk out of the office without carrying any current coin of the realm, and also to take payment otherwise than in coin. The use of cheques caused robberies to become much less frequent, and ever since cheques have been used by the mercantile and other members of the community throughout the world.

Charles Saunders, the singer, on whose behalf Sir Hubert Parry, Mme. Clara Butt, Mr. Ben Davies, and others are appealing, made some of his earliest appearances at the Dinner-Hour Concerts founded by Mr. Walter Hazell nearly 30 years ago. These concerts were the first of their kind, and in the hall beneath the City Temple several young artists gave pleasure to crowded audiences during the fifty minutes' programme. Charles Saunders is a Cornishman.

HOW TURKEY FARES.

Life and Hope in Constantinople.

[A correspondent of the Daily News sends the following article as a further expression of the views of a foreign official who has had recent opportunities of personally investigating the everyday conditions of life in Turkey.]

The situation in Turkey has not changed materially since I sent you, about four weeks ago, my last communication. The Turk, in his fatalistic way, is enduring stoically the miseries of the war, and still clings to the hope that the good old days of peace, plenty and idleness will soon be restored. A diplomatist of standing gives me the following description of life in Constantinople as it was on June 2. He said:

It is almost impossible to give a complete picture of present day conditions in the Ottoman Empire, because even the most inquiring foreign resident in Turkey finds his efforts to obtain accurate information persistently balked. No diplomatist is allowed to leave Constantinople, except, of course, to return home; and communication between ambassadors and ministers there, and consuls and vice-consuls at Smyrna, Beirut, Damascus, and Jerusalem, are limited and extremely irregular. Only one non-Turk has succeeded in getting through from Smyrna to Constantinople for nearly a year. He turned up towards the end of last month, and told us that, thanks to the good feeling of the Turkish Governor there, Europeans and Americans have a very comfortable time. The British colony numbers about 40, and its members are technically supposed to be "interned." As a matter of fact, however, they are allowed complete liberty during the daytime; the only restriction being that they must be indoors before ten o'clock each evening. The Englishmen there are nearly all representatives of large Lancashire and Yorkshire textile firms. They are greatly respected by the Turks, and bear up very bravely.

British officers and men whom I have met in Turkey generally told me that they were well treated; and my own experience is similar, so far as the civilians are concerned. The internment of civilians, I admit, is frequently attended by serious hardships, but these arise from the general conditions existing in Turkey, and are not to be ascribed to cruelty on the part of the Turks. I have known cases of poor Europeans who have had to walk with their families hundreds of miles across barren country to inland internment camps.

The peace sentiment is daily growing stronger throughout all classes, but it is folly to imagine that Turkey will ever take the initiative towards making a separate peace. I think, on the other hand, that sympathetic handling on the part of the Allied Powers might "detach" Turkey from her Teutonic masters.

Popular discontent in Constantinople is provoked by the food scarcity and not by the loss of close on 500,000 square miles of Turkish territory and 5,000,000 Turkish subjects in Asia. I don't think the average poor Turk has any spirit left to grieve greatly over empire losses, but the authorities, who probably know their people better than I do, take no risks; and an organised attempt to conceal, or at least minimise, British successes in Mesopotamia and Egypt, is in operation. The fall of Baghdad has not yet been officially announced in Turkey, nor has any Turkish newspaper ever contained any reference to it.

The Germans are more unpopular than ever; but, curiously enough, their grip on the country is tighter than ever. The only tactical thing the Germans do is to conceal the outward manifestation of their authority. The story which constantly crops up about a German garrison of 60,000 men in Constantinople is false. At the most there are not 6,000; and these are kept discreetly concealed in a building outside the city. The crews of the Goeben and Breslau never come to Constantinople, and there are no

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

Now in the Press.

The work of getting out the new Hongkong Dollar Directory is making good progress. The publication is to be in five sections, namely:—Section I, "General Information"; Section II, "Government Offices, Clubs, Churches, etc."; Section III, "Business Houses"; Section IV, "Who's Who in Hongkong"; and Section V, "Residential List".

Firm names up to "H" are finished, "I" to "M" are being set up in type, and the balance will be under way in two or three days.

The last section to be printed will be that of local residents, and the Dollar Directory Company hope that all ladies and gentlemen who have not yet sent in their private addresses will kindly do so without delay.

German policemen in the city.

Ever Pasha still continues to be the dominant figure in Turkey.

This man is an enigma. He rules with a hand of iron; and those of his opponents who have escaped the summary process of hanging are so terrified and obsequious that the great man rules unperturbed. The misery and suffering of the masses of the people in Constantinople and the other large cities are very great; but I doubt whether, making allowance for the size of their respective populations, there is as much actual poverty as in London or New York. It must be admitted, however, that people do actually die of starvation in Constantinople. In spite of all German efforts to impose a "system" of food distribution upon Turkey, bread is the only article of food in which a partial Government monopoly has been established. Every Turk, rich or poor, is entitled to 1 lb. of bread daily for one penny. If his needs extend beyond this amount he must buy "Trangola" bread (a kind of luxury bread), at 1s. 8d. per lb. The Europeans find the cost of living terribly high. Early this month, as I personally ascertained, tea cost 22 coffee 14s., and sugar 8s. per lb. The middle and upper classes, in spite of, or because of, the war, live a gay, feverish kind of life. The cafes, theatres, and cinema houses are crowded daily. Special cinema performances are given for the women.

The Young Turk Government, it must be confessed, is doing its utmost to encourage the Turks to prepare themselves for the after-war economic struggle. Elementary school-teachers are exempted military service, and new schools are springing up like mushrooms throughout the Empire. The "rights for women" movement is making astonishing progress. Let me quote the following instance (one among many). A great charity concert took place early last month in Constantinople, and a group of aristocratic "new" women determined to exercise their rights. They went together to the concert hall, only to find their entrance to it barred by two policemen. "There are men in there; you cannot enter," said the lead policeman, in horrified tones. "We are going to enter. We've brought our tickets," said the spokeswoman of the group. "Impossible," said the policeman. "Telephone the Ministry of the Interior and see what the Minister says," cried the women. The policeman rang up the Ministry and received the laconic reply: "Let the ladies in." The "new" women in Turkey had won another victory.

Side by side with the new movement are the old ways. I went recently to call upon the Grand Vizier and his wife. The latter ordered coffee, but in spite of repeated protests to the servants it was not until one hour and a half later that the coffee arrived. The Grand Vizier's wife is not "modern." She claps her hands to summon the servants, and does not touch an electric bell. The long delay before the coffee was served did not displease her. "You see," she explained, "that we Turks are not really suited to the rapid, go-ahead methods of the West."

HARBOUR COLLISION.

Enquiry at the Marine Court.

An enquiry was held this morning, by Lieut. Thompson, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, into the circumstances surrounding the collision which took place between the examination launch Tina and the motor boat New Kowloon, owned by Mr. Lee Ping, on July 17.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for Mr. Cheng Ping, the owner of the examination launch Tina, while the owners of the New Kowloon were not represented.

William Ernest Biggs said he was the officer in charge of the examination launch Tina, No. 11. On the 17th inst., he was on duty aboard the vessel and his post was between Stonecutters Island and the torpedo pier. He saw the motor boat, New Kowloon, approaching from the east. He then gave orders not to start the machinery. The motor boat, which was travelling at a considerable speed, came towards the Tina, and when she was about 10 yards away, instead of coming alongside port to port, as in the ordinary course of events, she made a tour round to the north and came south at about five miles an hour towards the Tina on the port side. The coxswain and a sailor both shouted to the boat to go astern, but the coxswain of the motor boat replied "Don't be afraid; it is not necessary." The sailors put out the fender but it was too late. The stem of the motor boat crashed into the Tina on the port bow. The force of the impact caused the motor boat to bound back about ten yards. The Tina was damaged on the port bow; there was a hole about three inches square and the plank was cracked. The motor boat has a brass stem piece projecting out about four inches.

The coxswain of the Tina gave corroborative evidence.

The coxswain of the New Kowloon said that there was a high sea running, and though he collided with the launch there was no damage that he could see with the exception of a little paint scratched off the side. Moreover his small boat was not damaged.

After the evidence was heard, the enquiry was closed.

AN ABSENT JUROR.

Hongkong Club Secretary to be Summoned.

At the inquest held this morning on a victim of the recent collapse in Caine Road, and which is fully reported elsewhere, the name of Mr. Edward Des Voeux, the Secretary of the Hongkong Club, was called, he having been summoned to serve on the jury. There was no response to his name, and his Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood) said that the matter would have to be placed in the hands of Mr. Woodcock, the Clerk to the Magistracy.

Some time later in the morning, Mr. Des Voeux put in an appearance, and when he was asked why he had not turned up, told his Worship that he had nothing to say.

He was informed that a summons would be taken out against him.

"THE CAMEOS."

There was again a large gathering at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the versatile "Cameos" gave their farewell performance. The programme was almost entirely composed of "request" items, and it proved a most delightful conclusion to what has been in every way a successful season. All the members of the party were at their best, and the music and humour were richly enjoyed. The lady artists were especially well received, and numerous bouquets were passed across the footlights. The company now goes on to Shanghai and Japan, after which it will return to the Colony, where a warm welcome will no doubt await these clever entertainers.

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THE "KHAKI BAG."

More Smokes for the Troops.

Mrs. Milroy has sent a further draft for £20 to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund, making a grand total to date of £220. This sum has been secured through the medium of the "Khaki Bag," which is still open for subscriptions, however small. The latest £20 has been sent for the benefit of detachments of the Royal Engineers and the Royal West Kent Regiment. Mrs. Milroy wishes once again to thank those who have assisted the Fund.

Postcards and letters received state that no better gift could be sent to the men in the trenches than cigarettes and tobacco.

In acknowledging a previous sum of £20, the Weekly Dispatch states:—"May we once again ask you to accept our sincere thanks for your splendid contribution to our Tobacco Fund, and we are sure you will be good enough to express our appreciation to all those who have very kindly contributed to your most successful collection. This contribution is being allocated, in accordance with your wishes, to the Flying Corps and 'A' Coy. 16th West Yorkshire Regiment, and the two parcels to individual soldiers are being despatched as desired. You will be pleased to hear that your two previous contributions safely reached us and our acknowledgments have gone forward; no doubt you will receive them in due course, but we take this opportunity of sending duplicate receipts in case the originals should go astray. Again assuring you of our appreciation of your kind help, with grateful thanks."

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Parades. Thursday, August 2—No. 3 Company. Central 5.45 p.m. Concert.

A concert will be held in the Police Reserve Headquarters Club on Wednesday, August 8, at 9 p.m.

Tickets for admission to same will be ready on Saturday, August 4, and may be obtained from the No. 1 Boy at the Club.

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohara	THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Slyo Maru Capt. Takano	THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 7th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 11th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The s.s. Shaoching.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 640, notice is given that the position of the wreck of the s.s. Shaoching is now as follows:—From the wreck, the Tungsha Light-vessel bears N. 43° W. magnetic, distant 3.05 miles. The two green wreck-marking Buoys have been placed in position. One of these Buoys is moored at a distance of 7½ cables N. 48° W. magnetic, from the wreck, and the other buoy is moored at a distance of 7½ cables S. 48° E. magnetic, from the wreck. The characteristics of these two buoys and the lights which they exhibit are as previously notified.

Japanese Shipping Market.

The American control of exports, including shipbuilding materials, has still further accentuated the already extraordinary boom on the shipping market in this country, says the "Japan Chronicle," or rather, in Kobe, now the centre of the shipping trade in this part of the world. Recently a steamer of 6,800 tons, building at the Osaka Ironworks, was sold at Y700 for delivery in January next. The other day the Koyanagi Sohka, of Kobe, bought a new vessel on the stocks at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, at Y750 per ton. This is so far the highest price at which steamships have actually changed hands in this country. The value of hulls is now quoted at Y800. In view of the increased activity on the charter market it will not be very long before this price is actually paid for a steamer. It will be remembered that a Japanese shipowner declared that the value of steamers would reach Y1,000 per ton. In the present state of things it cannot be said that this prediction is impossible of realisation.

Combating the Submarine Menace.

When the announcement was made that Mr. Arthur Ritson, of Messrs. F. and W. Ritson, shipowners, of Sunderland, had been appointed to advise the Admiralty from the merchant shipping point of view respecting the safeguarding of merchant vessels, some satisfaction was felt throughout the shipping community, as Mr. Ritson having himself been a master mariner, was in many ways fitted for his present position. It was recognised that, however, and has become still more apparent since, that the work of receiving and considering practical suggestions for dealing with the submarine menace and of solving the numerous problems arising therefrom, was a job which was too big for one man to tackle alone. The Mercantile Marine Service Association lost no time in approaching the Government, and pointing out that there was numerous shipmasters of high standing available whose experience of the submarine campaign would be invaluable in the consideration of the various measures which might be taken to safeguard merchant vessels, and that Mr. Ritson's appointment would be incomplete without the collaboration of such seamen who have made the conduct of ocean trade their sole and lifelong study. Beyond a mere acknowledgment of the letter, no reply was received. The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom was then approached, and subsequently Commander C. Bellairs, R.N., was requested to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he could state what were the duties of the recently appointed shipowner Mr. Ritson at the Admiralty, and whether, in regard to the interests of merchant shipping in face of the submarine menace, he would consider the appointment of a merchant shipmaster to assist Mr. Ritson. The necessity for the appointment of practical men to such positions as advisers to the Government is brought home to shipping people every day owing to the losses that have taken place and the repeated criticism of the captains and owners who have suffered from these depredations and failure on the part of the Admiralty officials fully to utilise the defensive powers of the nation; yet the only reply made to the question when asked in Parliament was that a large number of Royal Naval Reserve officers, many of whom have been masters of ships, are employed in connection with the direction of merchant shipping, and the Admiralty is kept closely in touch at all times with the ports with shipmasters actually serving "afloat." "Journal of Commerce."

**HOSPITAL SHIP
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Cheah Dr T E	Re'ee J M
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W G	
Moak Thomas	

The Government Analyst's reports show the
 grade of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,

100-443887-100

Harry Vardon, J. H. Taylor, James Braid, and E. Ray took part in two exhibition golf matches at Sidecap recently in aid of the Lord Kitchener Fund for Disabled Officers and Men. In a four-ball match in the morning Braid and Taylor beat Vardon and Ray by 7 holes up and 5 to play. In the afternoon the result was reversed, the latter couple winning by 1 hole.

CONFIDENTIAL

44-38861-1000

FINANCES IN RUSSIA.

Points of Interest to Bondholders.

Recently two steps have been taken by the Russian Government which concern foreigners in possession of Russian bonds or persons having to receive payments from Russia. As there seems to exist some misunderstanding about the real meaning and purpose of these measures, it may be useful to give the explanations in this matter that the Kokusai Teishinsha has received from an authoritative source.

The first of these measures is the Law of May 5 published on June 7, prohibiting the importation by mail into Russia of Russian bonds and coupons from neutral countries or by travellers coming from any country. These orders were issued particularly in order to protect the interests of the owners of bonds that remained in countries occupied by the enemy and to prevent the possibility of their being negotiated by the enemy. They do not in any way affect the interests of neutrals holding Russian bonds, and wishing to get their coupons paid or their bonds sent to Russia, provided these valuables are accompanied by documents stating in a formal manner that they belong to the sender and have been acquired by him before the war.

All bonds arriving by mail from neutral countries are transmitted to the State Bank, which examines the documents and after due examination authorises or refuses payment of the coupons or delivery of the bonds. In case the documents are considered as not sufficient, the coupons and bonds remain in the custody of the State Bank on the sender's account. Also when travellers coming from neutral countries have in their possession Russian bonds and coupons, these are sent by the Customs authorities to the State Bank together with such documents as can be presented by their owners. After due examination the State Bank proceeds as in the case of valuables arriving by mail.

It was necessary to entrust the State Bank with the examination of every document because the Customs authorities would lack due competence for the consideration of all points.

This measure does not concern either the bonds and coupons of Russian bonds issued after the beginning of the war, nor valuables sent by mail from allied countries by credit institutions, nor valuables held by travellers arriving in Russia from allied countries, provided they have a certificate from the authorities of the allied country and are vouched for by Russian consular or diplomatic officials, showing that those valuables come from allied countries and have not belonged to enemy subjects since the beginning of the war.

The second measure is a law not yet promulgated, but already known to the public, prohibiting the transfer of Russian funds or permitting rouble payments abroad without special authorisation of the Russian Ministry of Finance. This measure has for its only object the protection of exchange, to put a limit to the selling of roubles, and to prohibit their export from Russia. It does not concern roubles already in credit accounts of foreigners before the promulgation of the law. The owners of such accounts are entirely free to dispose of them as they like provided that no restricting stipulation had been made when they were opened.

The same will apply to roubles that are transferred abroad by virtue of the due authorisation of the Ministry of Finance, which is empowered to grant such permission after the commercial contracts and all other proper documents have been duly examined by a specially-organised Board of Compensation.

The Minister of Finance will of course consider the needs of the market and the interests of foreign merchants as far as the available amount of foreign exchange allows. Transfers of a non-commercial character will be allowed within certain limits which the law authorises the Minister of Finance to establish. For the moment this limit is fixed at 500 roubles per month per person. A special

OLD PROPHECY.

War Predicted in 1854.

In compliance with the request of a number of readers, the Sydney Evening News reprints the following article first published in that journal in December, 1814:—

There is in Germany a famous prophecy. It is called, "The Prophecy of Mayence," and dates from 1854. It comprises 18 verses of predictions, of which half have been fulfilled in the most remarkable manner. Here are the verses:—

1. When the little people of the Oder shall feel themselves strong enough to shake off the yoke of their protector, and when the barley is sprouting from the earth, their King William shall march against Austria.

2. They will have victory upon victory up to the gates of Vienna, but a word from the Great Emperor of the West shall make the heroes tremble on the field of victory, and the barley shall not be gathered in until he has signed the peace, shaken off the yoke, and returned triumphantly to his country.

3. But at the gathering of the fourth barley and that of the oats a dreadful sound of war shall call the harvesters to arms. A formidable army, followed by an extraordinary number of engines of war that hell alone could have invented shall start towards the West.

4. Woe to thee, woe to thee, Great Nation, woe to you who abandoned the rights divine and human. The God of Battles has forsaken you; who will succour you?

5. Napoleon III, mocking his adversary at first, shall soon turn back towards the "Chene-coupeux," where he shall disappear never to reappear.

6. In spite of the heroic resistance of France, a multitude of soldiers, blue and yellow, yellow and black, shall scatter themselves over a great part of France.

7. Alsace and Lorraine shall be carried away from France for a period and a half a period.

8. The French shall only take courage again as against themselves.

9. Woe to the Great City, woe to the city of vice! Fire and sword shall succeed fire and famine.

All the first part of the prophecy, up to the ninth verse, inclusive, is verified by the War of 1806; then by that of 1870; and then by the Commune of 1871. Here are the last nine verses:—

10. Courage, French Patriots, Germany cannot carry out its scheme of supremacy.

11. The time of retaliation approaches. The Tsar shall come in the midst of you to seal your alliance.

12. It is the man of salvation, the wise, the invincible, he shall count his enterprises by his victories.

13. He shall drive out the enemy of France, he shall march to victory on victory till the day of divine justice.

14. That day he shall command seven kinds of soldiers, against three to the quarter of Bouleaux, between Ham, Woerl, Paderborn.

15. Woe to thee, people of the North, thy seventh generation shall answer for all thy crimes. Woe to thee, people of the East, thou shalt spread after the cries of affliction and innocent blood. Never shall such an army be seen.

16. Three days the sun shall rise upwards on the heads of the combatants without being seen through the clouds of smoke.

17. Then the commander shall get the victory; two of his enemies shall be annihilated; the remainder of the three shall fly towards the extreme East.

18. William the second of the name, shall be last King of Prussia. He shall have no other successor save a King of Poland, a King of Hanover, and a King of Saxony.

The British Army is at present engaged in assisting the prophecy of Mayence to triumphal fulfilment.

A committee will examine demands for higher amounts, and will grant permission for such cases as are considered deserving. Here also the Ministry of Finance will try as far as possible to protect the interests of foreigners.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

The Allies and Shipping. Washington, July 24.—A practical commandeering of all allied merchantmen is included in an official plan just determined upon in a conference between President Wilson and the shipping commissioners of the British Foreign Office. It is announced that all of the Allies, with the exception of Japan, have already expressed their agreement in the plan.

The plan also includes the forcing of all neutral shipping into forced routes to be designated by America and Great Britain.

A radical reduction in freight rates on the Atlantic has also been agreed to, after a conference between the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, and insurance men of Great Britain and France. It is announced that Italy will also be approached with a view to securing her co-operation in this regulation.

Food Bill in Conference. Washington, July 24.—The food control measure is now in the hands of conference, who met this morning. It is understood that the house conferees are backing President Wilson in his request for authority to make Mr. Herbert C. Hoover sole dictator, instead of having three administrators, as is proposed by the upper house measure.

President Resents Naming of Committee.

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson has written to the Senate a letter in which he states that he interprets the "upper house amendment to the Food Control Bill, providing for the appointment of a congressional committee" on the conduct of the war, as showing a lack of confidence in himself.

Little Prospect of a Short War. Washington, July 26.—It is officially admitted here that the seeming collapse of Russia has destroyed all hopes for a short war.

The reports from France are not cheerful, but the Allies are firm, though the offensive is certain to be slow. There is no sign of discouragement, but the only hope for an early decision in the conflict seems to lie in rolling the Germans back from their positions on the Belgian coast, and thus eliminating their present submarine bases.

It is conceded, however, that the price of victory in this direction will be appalling.

German Submarines Sunk. Halifax, July 26.—Sailors of merchantmen arriving here tell of seeing the battle between the German submarines and the American destroyers conveying the transports with American troops for France. They say the German U-boats were repulsed with a loss of six submarines. One of them escaped.

U. S. War Budget. Washington, July 27.—The new war budget will come up on August 8, it was announced by the Chairman of the lower house appropriations committee yesterday afternoon, and it is stated that the total may reach ten billion.

It is learned that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, favours increased taxes to provide the funds necessary, while the committee wants to float bond issues to raise the money.

Seven Years for Insulting the Flag.

Washington, July 27.—Private Ludwig, a German-American soldier at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour for having insulted the name of the President and the American flag, according to a dispatch which has just reached here from San Antonio.

New Shipping Board Organised.

Washington, July 27.—The reorganisation of the Government shipping board was completed yesterday. Goethals remains on duty temporarily as an adviser to the Board.

The Aviation Bill.

Washington, July 24.—The administration aviation bill, which passed the Senate late on Saturday in the form approved by the lower house, was signed to-day by President Wilson. It provides for the construction of 22,000 planes and the enlistment

of 100,000 men in the aviation corps. The bill carries an appropriation of \$60,000,000.

Washington, July 24.—Orders have been issued by the war department for the organisation of eight regiments of cavalry. The troops will be a part of the regular army.

Japanese Mission Arrives in U. S. Washington, July 4.—The Japanese war mission has reached an American port, the name of which has not yet been disclosed. Government to Insure Soldiers.

Washington, July 24.—Tentative plans have been drawn up for the insurance of the soldiers of the United States who go to Europe.

A Million Men for France.

Washington, July 25.—The War Department plans to place almost at once an army of a million men in France. It is estimated that these troops will be drawn both from the regulars and the militia.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, has asked Congress for a vote of an additional credit of five billion dollars for war purposes of the army and navy. He admits that this estimate is based on the plans of the war department to put a great force of American troops in France.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Ideas.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 31 as follows:—

Sun Yat-sen gave a tea party to journalists at noon to-day, at which he made a long speech stating that he came to the South only for the purpose of rescuing the Republic. Although the Monarchy has subsided, Tuan Chi-jui, with a mask of false republicanism, would plan for a future Monarchy. Consequently on the dissolving of Parliament and the resignation of the President, China had become an anarchical country. Tuan's Government had not been secured from Parliament, nor had it been formed by the President. It could not be considered as a proper Government and the foreign Powers would not recognise it. His (Dr. Sun's) intention in welcoming all the Parliamentary members to Canton was to evolve a proper Government. When that Government was established with the assistance of the Western and Southern Provinces, they could escort the Parliament and Government either to Peking or Nanking without any resistance. As Canton is situated on the coast of the country it could be converted into a provisional capital but could not be permanently so. The editor of Chun Wa Sun Po (a paper of Dr. Sun's party) stated that there were a few papers in Canton, against Dr. Sun's proposals, on four grounds:—

1. China would be ruined in case it were divided into Northern and Southern countries. 2. The people feared another civil rising or fighting. 3. The military forces of the South could not compete with those of the North. 4. If Tuan joins the Allies his Government would be recognised and would have the assistance of the foreign Powers.

Dr. Sun, in reply, said that as the Parliamentary members of the Northern provinces were also coming South, the Northern and Southern provinces would join together. On the second objection he stated that the present situation was like that of a house on fire—if not checked by force the whole house would be burnt down. On the third point he said he knew very well that the Northern Army was in favour of a true Republic and it would welcome the Southern armies. On the fourth point he said Mr. Tang Shao-yi had had an interview with the French Consul in Shanghai at which the latter said France would not welcome China's entry on the side of the Allies, as the step would not be approved by the whole country. Therefore even if Tuan joined the Allies he could not secure the assistance of the foreign Powers.

Sun Yat-sen has stated that within three or four days a fleet of warships will arrive at Canton from Shanghai. They are as follows:—Haichi, Yingai, Feiyang, Tungon, Fookon, Kincheong and Ningfang. Many more will follow later.

The Coroner went on to explain that it was usual in such enquiries for the Police to make said to call the witnesses. But in this case the Police had asked for certain information from the architect concerned with the work and also from the owners of the College premises, but in both cases there had been a refusal to supply the information. He did not want to criticise either the firm of architects or the owners, because it was obvious that where a large retaining wall of a neighbouring property caused deaths, very serious civil liabilities were involved, and nobody wanted to commit themselves. The result of this was that he had taken the unusual step of asking the Crown Solicitor to attend and call such witnesses as he thought could best place the full facts before the jury.

Mr. Wakeman first called Lance Sergeant Field, of the Police, who stated that he received notice of the collapse at about 11 a.m. He went to the spot and saw that the retaining wall and the servants' quarters had all collapsed. He saw several bodies brought out from the debris, and he saw the body of the deceased. She was dead when found, and the body was removed to the Public Mortuary. The body was later identified by another woman.

A Chinese woman gave evidence of identification. She added that she was in the back quarters at the time of the collapse. She was on the first floor. The servants were taking their meal at the time of the collapse. As the house collapsed she ran into another room and got underneath a marble table. After everything had fallen down, she crawled out from under the table. She was not hurt.

Evidence was next given by a member of the Lsu family, who gave the name of the deceased woman.

Dr. Macfarlane, Medical Officer in charge of the Mortuary, stated that he had examined the body. He went on to describe the injuries.

A photographer who handed in photographs of the collapse proved the taking of them.

Father Grampa, who is in charge of the Weichow district of the Christian Fathers, and who was living in the house next to one of those demolished said that early on the morning of the collapse he noticed a crack in the retaining wall and at seven o'clock

the crack was even still greater, and he reported the fact to the Bishop. The Bishop said he would send a boy to the house next door to warn the residents. The boy went to the house and another boy was sent to St. Joseph's College. Half an hour later the wall came down.

Replied to Mr. Wakeman, witness said that he saw a small crack there as long as two years ago. When he saw it at seven o'clock water was coming out of the crack. He did not see the wall actually come down. He could give no opinion as to why the wall came down.

By Mr. Stevenson:—It was raining on the previous evening.

Mr. Lo questioned the witness as to the notice given to the residents near. Witness said the boy was told to tell the people of the next house.

Mr. Lo here explained that it was rather curious that in No. 10, where the people were warned, no deaths occurred but in No. 12 there were six deaths.

The Coroner:—Quite so. It was unfortunate that the boy, who was sent to warn the neighbours, only warned No. 12. But of course there was no legal duty to warn.

By a jurymen:—The crack two years ago was about one inch wide and four feet long. St. Joseph's College was then notified. The crack was closed up sometime ago, but it opened again later. A crack was there when the wall was first built.

The "boy" who was sent to warn the neighbours, stated that Father Grampa sent him out to tell people about it. The number of any house was not stated, but he was told to warn the people in front of the wall. He only went to No. 10 because he thought that all the houses were occupied by one family.

The Coroner remarked that the fault seemed to lie with this witness that others were not warned, for whereas he was told by Father Grampa to warn all the servants in front of the wall, he only warned those in No. 10.

The coolie, who was sent to St. Joseph's College, stated that Father Grampa asked him to tell the headmaster to get some builder to shore the wall up as it was in danger of falling. Witness gave the message to a servant of the College who said he would take it to the headmaster.

The Court then adjourned for time.

After the adjournment, the Clerk of Works, who is looking after the work in progress at St. Joseph's College, named Chan A Fong, gave evidence. He stated that he was employed by the Brother Director of the College, and he arranged for the contractor. At the present time, new buildings were being put up and the playground was being constructed. The ground was being levelled and fresh earth was being added. In places the new earth was over a foot deep. He received his orders from Mr. Little, the architect.

Father Aimar, Director of St. Joseph's College, spoke to giving orders to Mr. Little to superintend the work on the playground. That consisted of levelling the ground and the rebuilding of the corner of the retaining wall, near to No. 8, Caine Road. They had a consultation and that was the conclusion they had come to, as the wall and ground had been cracked for some time. There were cracks all over the ground and the corner where the collapse took place was sunk. Witness noticed that in July, 1915, the wall had cracked and he asked the builders of the wall—Messrs. Leigh and Orange—to inspect it. They inspected it, Mr. Leigh doing the actual inspecting. He reported that the crack was not a dangerous one and he left instructions to have the crack filled in with cement. That was done. The crack reappeared late in 1916 and then the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Little. Witness gathered from both architects that they did not consider the wall dangerous. It had been thought so, work would have been immediately done. Witness was absent at the time of the fall, being in Peking. Questioned by the Coroner, witness said he did not give any definite instructions as to when the work was to be commenced. He left it to Mr. Little.

CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE.

Inquiry Opened This Morning.

Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, opened an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of one of the Chinese women who were killed as a result of the recent collapse of a huge retaining wall at the back of Nos. 10 and 12 Caine Road, by which the servants' quarters of the houses were demolished. It will be remembered that about eighteen servant women and girls were buried in debris, all but six being rescued alive.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. A. M. de Silva, C. G. Harrison and J. S. Johnston.

Those present in Court were Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown solicitor); Mr. D. V. Stevenson, who watched the proceedings on behalf of St. Joseph's College; Mr. M. K. Lo, on behalf of the Lsu family, occupiers of No. 12; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; Mr. E. A. Wright, of the P. W. D.; Mr. Ho Fook, owner of No. 10, and several Christian Fathers, who are responsible for the conducting of St. Joseph's College.

The Coroner stated that the enquiry was being held into the causes of death of one of the women. On July 18, St. Joseph's College retaining wall of the playground came down and the fall involved the back quarters of the houses, Nos. 10 and 12, Caine Road. Six deaths occurred, and the enquiry was being held to find out whether there was any neglect on the part of the contractors or architects concerned in the work which was going on in the St. Joseph's College premises.

The Coroner went on to explain that it was usual in such enquiries for the Police to make said to call the witnesses. But in this case the Police had asked for certain information from the architect concerned with the work and also from the owners of the College premises, but in both cases there had been a refusal to supply the information. He did not want to criticise either the firm of architects or the owners, because it was obvious that where a large retaining wall of a neighbouring property caused deaths, very serious civil liabilities were involved, and nobody wanted to commit themselves. The result of this was that he had taken the unusual step of asking the Crown Solicitor to attend and call such witnesses as he thought could best place the full facts before the jury.

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Father Grampa, who is in charge of the Weichow district of the Christian Fathers, and who was living in the house next to one of those demolished said that early on the morning of the collapse he noticed a crack in the retaining wall and at seven o'clock

the crack was even still greater, and he reported the fact to the Bishop. The Bishop said he would send a boy to the house next door to warn the residents. The boy went to the house and another boy was sent to St. Joseph's College. Half an hour later the wall came down.

Replied to Mr. Wakeman, witness said that he saw a small crack there as long as two years ago. When he saw it at seven o'clock water was coming out of the crack. He did not see the wall actually come down. He could give no opinion as to why the wall came down.

By Mr. Stevenson:—It was raining on the previous evening.

Mr. Lo questioned the witness as to the notice given to the residents near. Witness said the boy was told to tell the people of the next house.

Mr. Lo here explained that it was rather curious that in No. 10, where the people were warned, no deaths occurred but in No. 12 there were six deaths.

The Coroner:—Quite so. It was unfortunate that the boy, who was sent to warn the neighbours, only warned No. 12. But of course there was no legal duty to warn.

By a jurymen:—The crack two years ago was about one inch wide and four feet long. St. Joseph's College was then notified. The crack was closed up sometime ago, but it opened again later. A crack was there when the wall was first built.

The "boy" who was sent to warn the neighbours, stated that Father Grampa sent him out to tell people about it. The number of any house was not stated, but he was told to warn the people in front of the wall. He only went to No. 10 because he thought that all the houses were occupied by one family.

The Coroner remarked that the fault seemed to lie with this witness that others were not warned, for whereas he was told by Father Grampa to warn all the servants in front of the wall, he only warned those in No. 10.

The coolie, who was sent to St. Joseph's College, stated that Father Grampa asked him to tell the headmaster to get some builder to shore the wall up as it was in danger of falling. Witness gave the message to a servant of the College who said he would take it to the headmaster.

The Court then adjourned for time.

After the adjournment, the Clerk of Works, who is looking after the work in progress at St. Joseph's College, named Chan A Fong, gave evidence. He stated that he was employed by the Brother Director of the College, and he arranged for the contractor. At the present time, new buildings were being put up and the playground was being constructed. The ground was being levelled and fresh earth was being added. In places the new earth was over a foot deep. He received his orders from Mr. Little, the architect.

Father Aimar, Director of St. Joseph's College, spoke to giving orders to Mr. Little to superintend the work on the playground. That consisted of levelling the ground and the rebuilding of the corner of the retaining wall, near to No. 8, Caine Road. They had a consultation and that was the conclusion they had come to, as the wall and ground had been cracked for some time. There were cracks all over the ground and the corner where the collapse took place was sunk. Witness noticed that in July, 1915, the wall had cracked and he asked the builders of the wall—Messrs. Leigh and Orange—to inspect it. They inspected it, Mr. Leigh doing the actual inspecting. He reported that the crack was not a dangerous one and he left instructions to have the crack filled in with cement. That was done. The crack reappeared late in 1916 and then the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Little. Witness gathered from both architects that they did not consider the wall dangerous. It had been thought so, work would have been immediately done. Witness was absent at the time of the fall, being in Peking. Questioned by the Coroner, witness said he did not give any definite instructions as to when the work was to be commenced. He left it to Mr. Little.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The British Steel Trade.

The May circular of Messrs. Hanson, Brown and Co., Ltd., iron and steel, fuel, ore, and general merchants, of Middlesbrough, contains the usual careful and illuminating review of the course of the iron trade as to the pre-war position and post-war prospects. It is stated that while all engaged in the iron and steel trades are entitled to congratulate themselves upon the results achieved under the stimulus of war conditions, they should be still more encouraged by the proof now clearly afforded that these essential national industries are capable of vast extension not merely to supply our own temporary needs, but to obtain a fuller share of the trade of the world. After the outbreak of war, it was discovered that the British steel industry had been "caught short." It became vital to our existence as a nation in the struggle with a scientific and carefully prepared enemy to put forth our utmost efforts to enlarge our output. The expansion has taken much time, and is not even yet completed, and we have been compelled to import from America vast quantities of goods which, had the warnings of the past been heeded, might well have been made at home. Happily, during the past two years, much of the leeway has been overtaken, and the figures for 1916 show a substantial increase in the output, both of pig iron and steel, over those of 1915—an increase of over 250,000 tons of pig iron and not far short of 750,000 tons of steel. For the first time in the history of the British iron trade, the production of steel exceeds that of pig iron, the former amounting to 9,244,457 and the latter to 9,047,983 tons. The steel output is far in excess of all previous records. While the increase—about 54,000 tons—in the output of basic open hearth steel last year was comparatively small, a further and very considerable increase may be looked for this year, a fact of special interest to the Cleveland district, where native ores can be advantageously used in the manufacture of steel. The course of the war has shown us to be seriously dependent upon foreign ore, and the result has been a revival of interest in the development of British ore resources. The efforts which the Government has inaugurated to increase the supply from Cleveland are already bearing fruit. These war measures, obviously, cannot be allowed to lapse at the end of the war, for that would be a wasteful and harmful procedure entirely out of accord with the great principles of industrial and economic reconstruction which are fast being formulated into a settled policy with the powerful support of all classes engaged in industry. The future expansion and prosperity of our great steel industry are largely dependent upon the successful exploitation of our own resources. We have enormous untouched resources in Britain which can be economically and successfully developed and turned into steel of the highest quality. All this work, however, requires capital, and it cannot be expected that this will be found unless the steel trade enjoys greater security in the future. The trade languished before the war, as compared with the steel trade of Germany and America, because it failed to attract investors, and that failure was due to the pressure of unfair foreign competition. The steel industry, in the opinion of the firm, is not for Protection, but it does demand that its home market shall not be made the dumping ground for cheap foreign steel, sold very often, thanks to Government bounties and all kinds of shipping and railway rebates, below the actual cost of manufacture. Another vital matter in connection with the future of the steel trade is large-scale production, obviously impossible unless the trade enjoys a reasonable measure of security. Under modern conditions it is only by large-scale production that cheapness of output and, thereby, the power to meet world competition on level terms, can be assured. In connection with the expansion of production, trade amalgamations, combinations

and agreements, both for manufacture and for selling, will probably be found to be increasingly necessary. As regards labour, the firm does not anticipate much trouble after the war, the relation of employers and employed in the steel trade having always been good.

Iron and American Control of Exports.

Some interest is being felt as to how the American authorities will carry into effect the proposed control of exports in regard to supplies of iron for Japan. It is said that after the proposed restriction of exports was proclaimed by the U.S. Government a Japanese firm in Osaka received from America telegraphic offers of sale of iron goods for forward delivery in October and November. On the strength of this some of the Japanese importers took it for granted that the American authorities would not be chary of granting licences for exports to Japan, as one of the Allies. On the other hand, another Japanese company is reported to have received a telegram that the export of shipbuilding materials might be altogether prohibited for the purpose of promoting the cause of America's shipbuilding industry, though there seems to be no fear of tank plates being thus interdicted. As mentioned before, the Japanese Financial Agent at New York telegraphed that the validity of licences would be only for 60 days, and that the object of the American authorities in placing an embargo on the export of shipbuilding materials was to secure control of Japan's mercantile marine, thus insinuating that considerable restrictions would be placed on supplies to Japan. In the circumstances even optimistic Japanese importers have now turned pessimistic, and addressed inquiries to the Foreign Office for further particulars regarding the American control of exports. The statement that licences will only be valid for 60 days is generally taken as meaning that shipments must be made within 60 days, and it is thought that if this is the case, it will be impossible to con-

clude such long forward contracts as have hitherto been made. In any case, it is expected that as the result of the action taken by the American Government a considerable effect on Japan's shipping industry will be inevitable.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Shanghai Shares.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, July 21, state:—We have no more comforting news to give this week than last, the official quotations on 'Change consisting, for the period of five dealings in Rubbers and 11 in other securities. Cottons remain the steadiest market, in view of the high profits (as high as Tls. 60 per bale in some cases, to be informed) being made on yarn, but in other directions the most reassuring thought is, that 'the that is down need fear no fall. While the rate of exchange is somewhat lower, its a long long trail and may well prove a winding one to the point where funds will again begin to accumulate here. To-day opening rate for T/T on London was 3.9%; the

dollar rate being 72.1. Debentures.—Very few sales are made, put prices seem to have touched bottom. The current Municipal issue is going off but slowly. The French Government's 6 per cent Yen Loan, to which we referred on 22nd ult., received no very warm welcome on the Tokyo market but we understand that the underwriting banks, which were saddled with the bulk of the issue, are satisfied that the market will absorb their holdings in the near future. Company Meetings, etc.—Russo-Asiatic Bank. We are informed that a dividend of Rls. 30 has been declared for instant payment and that the balance of profits will be disposed of by placing Rls. 8,974,000 to War Contingencies, Rls. 347,000 to statutory Reserve, and carrying forward Rls. 4,624,000. The Petrograd Exchange has been closed since the outbreak of war, but the latest mail quotation from the Paris Bourse was Ycs. 660. Pengkalau Durian—A dividend of 10 per cent, equal to Tls. 1.02 per share, will be recommended at the meeting to be held on 30th inst. Accounts not yet to hand.

LA INSULAR CIGARS
THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.



Finest Aroma. Lightest Colours.

Obtainable from all Cigar Merchants.

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AN ECONOMY

Which--

Fifty typewriters with fifty operators at fifty desks,
an extra office, perhaps two

Or--

One typewriter, one operator and one

EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

The results are the same.

The Edison-Dick can do as much work in its line in reproducing letters and similar forms—as the fifty stenographers and in one-fifth of the time.

The Edison-Dick Mimeograph saves labour—and it saves space. Its wear and tear is less than the wear and tear on a single typewriting machine—less by long odds. The Mimeograph not only saves money and material—but patience as well and very frequently good will.



MUSTARD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$665

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$340

North China n. \$140

Unions s. \$535

Yangtszes b. ex 73 \$192

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$143

H. K. Fires s. \$315

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$85

Steamboats n. \$18

Indos (Def.) n. \$104

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells n. 120/-

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$56

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. \$4.6

Langkats b. 1.15

Raubs n. \$2.45

Tronohs n. 25/6

Urals n. \$2/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$73

Kowloon Docks s. & sa. \$118

Shai Docks b. \$78

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$95

H. K. Hotels s. \$58

Land Invest. n. \$91

H'phreys Est. n. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands sa. \$1.80

West Points b. \$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$1.62

Kung Yiks b. \$1.13

Shai Cottons b. & sa. \$136

Yangtzepeeps b. \$5.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & Pn. \$4.50

Providents n. \$7.90

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands b. \$7.15

H. K. Electric n. \$4.8

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes b. \$274

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level sa. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 80

Laundries b. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO ROOM WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/7 3/4

Demand 2/7 7/16

30 d/a 2/7 9/16

60 d/a 2/7 11/16

4 m/s 2/7 3/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 111 3/4

T/T Japan 121 3/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 62 1/2

co & New York

T/T Java 149 3/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.61 1/2

Demand, Paris 3.62

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/8 1/4

4 m/s. D/P 2/8 3/4

6 m/s. L/C 2/8 1/2

30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne 2.8 1/2

30 d/a. San Francisco & New York 63 1/2

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.74 1/2

6 m/s. France 3.79 1/2

Demand, Germany 6 1/2

Demand, New York 6 1/2

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 124 1/2

Demand, Singapore 111 1/2

On Haiphong 4 3/4 prem.

On Saigon 4 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 5 7/8

Sovereign 7.60 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44.40

Bar Silver, per oz. 39 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces 3 3/4 %dis.

Chinese...10 " 3 3/4 %dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces " "

Hongkong 10 " " "

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BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000
President ...André Berthelot
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BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
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Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.HONGKONG BRANCH:
5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

FROM	TO	EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARR.

8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 10 MIN.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings.

Des Vœux Road.

"Spaces and punch tickets available for all cars and already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No reason ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodeurs order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Real Property, and Grants granted on Mortgage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

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(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of

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ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs India, that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au-tu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshai and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Bannet.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kankong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Dorac, from Osakoy.
Thianit, from Amoy.
Wongchay c/o Compradore, s.s. Yungsang, from Shanghai.
Kwongsangwo, from Shanghai.
Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from Osaka.
Yingsheng, Jerris Street, from Shanghai.
Eufuri, from Shanghai.
Whitpa, etc., from Shanghai.
Virginia Isbester, etc., from Amoy.
Tienhopankwan Tchunkwon, from Amoy.
Wongchanson, etc., from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 27, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly elsewhere; a low pressure area covers China generally; it is apparently central to the north of Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.53 inches. Total since January 1st, 69.53 inches against an average of 52.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, occasional showers.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoch	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 1, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Force	Weather
Vietstock	6	29.70	72		0	
Nemuro	5					
Hakodate	5					
Tokio	5					
Kochi	5					
Kagasaki	5					
Kyushu	5					
Oshima	5					
Naha	5					
Ishikawa	5					
Bonin Is.	5					
Whitaiwa	6					
Hankow	5					
Ichang	5					
Kiukiang	5					
Shanghai	5	29.63	77	96	ese	1 b
Gusaf	5	29.63	77	95	se	0
Sharp P.	5	29.64	81	85	se	0 b
Amoy	5	29.53	80	78	se	1 b
Swaikow	5					
Taihu	5	29.63	73	98	0	b
Taihu	5	29.55	77		0	
Tainan	5	29.63	77	ese	4 b	
Koshun	5	29.62	79		0	
Formosa	5	29.60	79	se	2 b	
Canton	6	29.60	79	se	1	
H'kong	5	29.60	78	se	0	
Gap Rock	5	29.61			a	cp
Macao	5	29.56	79	95	sw	4
Wanchow	5					
Pathol	5					
Hankow	7	29.49	81	84	sw	2
Phu Lien	7	29.61	82		sw	2
Tourane	6	29.73	77		sw	4
U. St. J.	6	29.87	75	91	ase	4 b
Apurri	6					
Dagupan	6					
Manila	6	29.76	75	94	sw	4
Legaspi	6	29.76	79	89	sw	2
Tacloban	6					
Udlo	6	29.79	77	85	sw	2
Surigao	6					
Guam	6					
Laduan	6	29.76	81	87	s	4

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 1/1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, a hail, l lightning, o overcast, r raining shower, e equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.60	29.60	29.57
Temperature	83	78	86
Humidity	73	92	68
Wind Direction	E. CALM	S.W.	
Force	3	0	1
Weather	o	o	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.58
Height of air temperature on the 1st day			
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 1, 1917.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th July to 5th Aug.

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water
Day	Month	Time	Time
Mon	20	1.15	6.15
Tues	21	1.15	6.15
Wed	22	1.15	6.15
Thurs	23	1.15	6.15
Fri	24	1.15	6.15
Sat	25	1.15	6.15
Sun	26	1.15	6.15
Mon	27	1.15	6.15
Tues	28	1.15	6.15
Wed	29	1.15	6.15
Thurs	30	1.15	6.15
Fri	31	1.15	6.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Wednesday, 1st August, 1917.

The Thrilling Drama

IN 6 PARTS:

"THE END OF THE WORLD."

Pathe's Gazettes

AND

Various Comics.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and
Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101=3445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101=675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1890.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 24 and 27, Wing Lok Street, (2nd Street, West of Central Market) Telephone No. 114.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by George W. Ode Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENT.

I'M MYSELF ALONE.

TERENCE RAMSDALE.
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINER

will give an
ENTERTAINMENT
at the
PALACE HOTEL,
KOWLOON.

ON
WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1917,
AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

PART I.
"CARICATURES."

PART II.
A Memo Comedy—Drama, Entitled—
"IN DREAD OF THE LAW."
ADMISSION—FREE.
A collection will be made after the performance for the Artists.

NOTICES.

MAN LOONG.

"BEST-CLASS PRESERVED, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS."

Factory at Taumali
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & 112.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of Soyab. We give our customers attention to the business and making arrangements.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from any undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 3rd. August,
1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, flower stands, stools, teak writing tables, bookcase, engravings, ornaments, white lace curtains, carpet, rugs, electric table fans and lamps etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, dinner and dessert services, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, etc., etc.

Double Cherrywood and iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, bed spreads and sheets, etc., etc.

Also

2 Underwood typewriters in fine condition.

2 Cottage pianos.
Several teak fire proof safes (Chubb's, Chatwood's, etc., etc.)

On view from Thursday, the 2nd August, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on del. very.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates amounting.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
1 Dee Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massage Master.

Ten years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

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